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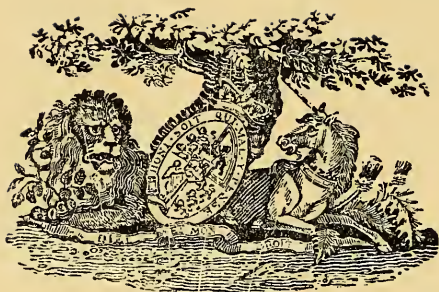


Ohio

*—and her Heritage
to America!*

SIR LOUIS BEALE, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E., LL.D.





"Were American Newcomen to do naught else, our work is well done if we succeed in sharing with America a strengthened inspiration to continue the struggle towards a nobler Civilization—through wider knowledge and understanding of the hopes, ambitions, and deeds of leaders in the past who have upheld Civilization's material progress. As we look backward, let us look forward."

—CHARLES PENROSE

*Senior Vice-President for North America
The Newcomen Society of England*



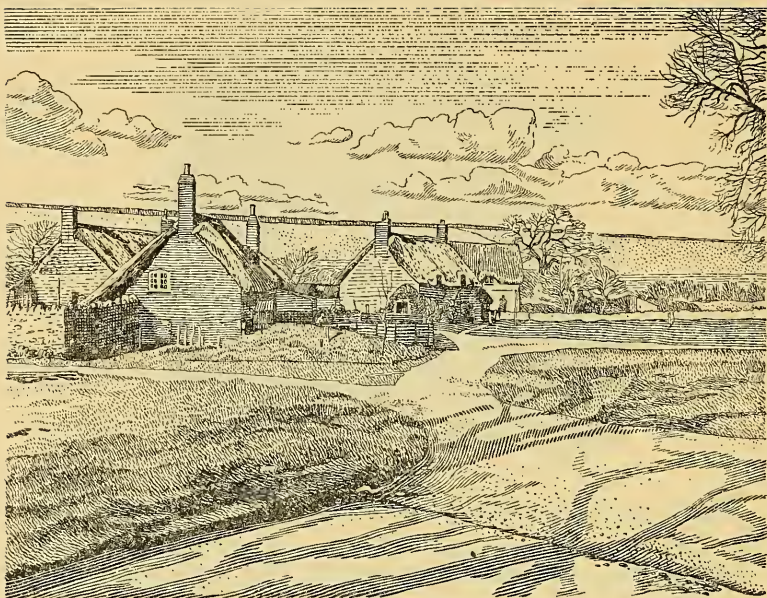
This statement, crystallizing a broad purpose of the Society, was first read at the Newcomen Meeting at New York World's Fair on August 5, 1939, when American Newcomen were guests of The British Government

"Actorum Memores simul affectamus Agenda"

OHIO—and her Heritage to America!
An Address at New York



AMERICAN NEWCOMEN, *through the years, has honored numerous important geographical divisions and communities, both in the United States of America and in Canada, and has honored the memories and the deeds of pioneer leaders whose contributions have been noteworthy. Such a Newcomen manuscript is this, dealing with the State of Ohio and with lives of her distinguished sons. It is a story of the work of great Americans and of the proud heritage they have given America. Tradition enshrouds their dramatic careers!*



The genesis of a National Newcomen Dinner at New York, at which this brilliant Newcomen Address was delivered, sprang from a suggestion offered by The Ohio Society of New York that they wished to explore the interesting field of Ohio's heritage of British traditions, British culture, and British character. The Newcomen Society in North America most gladly complied with the happy suggestion and took steps to invite one of England's real scholars, Sir Louis Beale, to undertake the preparation of a manuscript. You will find it included in the pages which follow. Inspiration is likely to be derived from what Sir Louis has written with characteristic charm, grace, and scholarship.

Ohio

*—and her Heritage
to America!*

SIR LOUIS BEALE, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E., LL.D.

MEMBER OF THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON



THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY IN NORTH AMERICA
NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO MONTREAL

1952

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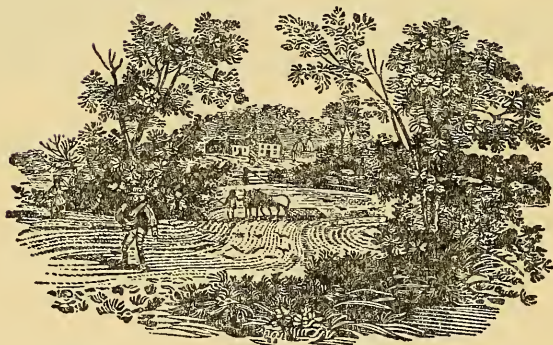
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*The Newcomen Society, as a body,
is not responsible for opinions
expressed in the following pages*



First Printing: March 1952



*This Newcomen Address, dealing with the
lives and times and contributions of distin-
guished Sons of Ohio, was delivered at a
National Newcomen Dinner of The Newcomen
Society of England, held in Ballroom of The
Pierre, at New York, N.Y., U.S.A., when Sir
Louis Beale was the guest speaker,
on March 20, 1952*



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Birthplace of Freedom
—*The lovely Countryside*
of England

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INTRODUCTION OF SIR LOUIS BEALE, AT NEW YORK ON MARCH 20, 1952, BY FRANCIS BEACHAM WHITLOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT, THE HANOVER BANK; PRESIDENT, THE OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK; JOINT HONORARY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR U.S.A., THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

My fellow members of Newcomen:

WHEN the National Office Bearers of American Newcomen learned in June of last year, upon his return from a visit to Great Britain, that our speaker of this evening, chosen by the Ohio Society, had reached a decision to make his future permanent home amongst us in America, it brought instant and profound satisfaction. A friend had come to be with us.

It is not often that leaders in this Nation of ours have enjoyed the close friendship of an Englishman whose horizon during over thirty years has encompassed the World—whose understanding of men and peoples has been so truly amazing—and whose brilliant scholarship has been linked with lifelong knowledge of international relations and international commerce and trade.



Born in Kent, the “Garden of England” (and, in war, “Hell’s Corner” of that island), Sir Louis Beale has spent most of his

life in His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Service. This has taken him on more than a score of journeyings completely around the globe: to carry out his duties in a great many countries of the World—both Orient and Occident. At one end of the scale, he has lived and worked amongst the poorest and most oppressed of human kind in China; and, at the other end, with the most richly endowed of free peoples on Earth, here in our own America.



Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Commander of the British Empire, Doctor of Laws, Sir Louis was one of three men to start the British Purchasing Commission in U.S.A.; and he later served as Coordinator of Empire and Allied Requirements, in the British Supply Council in North America.

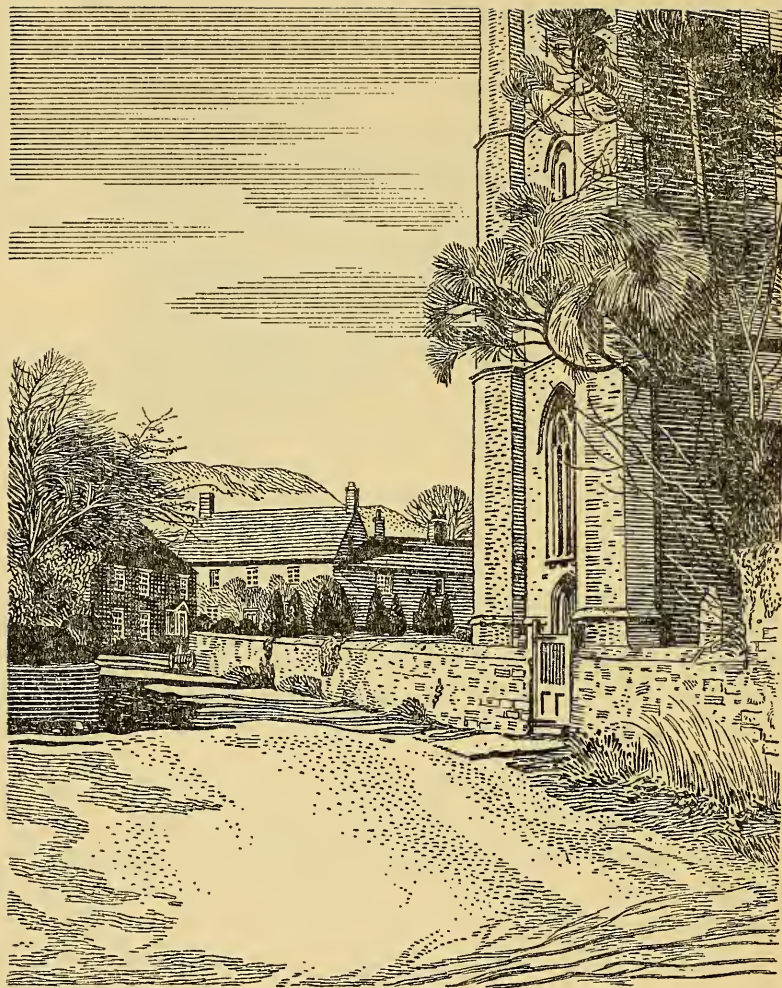


Sir Louis is known and beloved throughout American Newcomen, and serves as a Vice-Chairman of the Chester County Committee, in this Society: He now makes his home in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

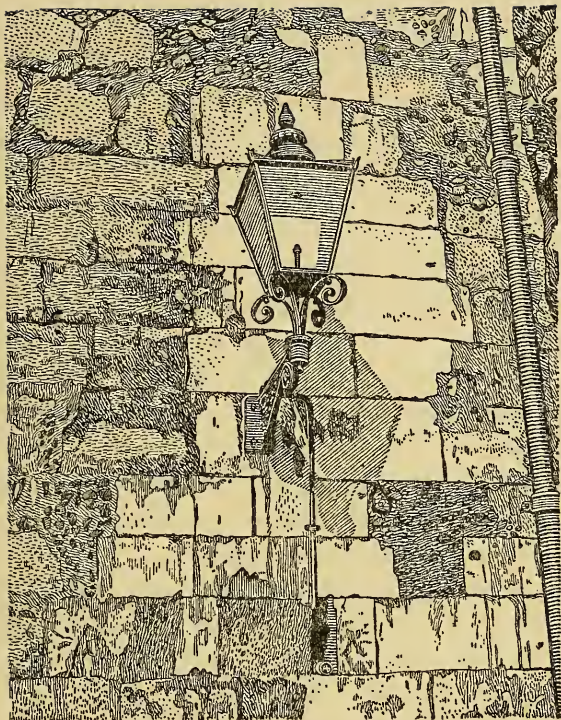


It is my great pleasure to introduce one of our own: SIR LOUIS BEALE.





*"The great heritage burgeoning and flowering, through
the years, all the way from a little country home
in England to the broad wealth of Ohio."*



My fellow members of Newcomen:

ON THIS memorable occasion, I am greatly honored by your invitation, *Mr. Chairman*, to be with you and to have happy privilege on behalf of your Guests of Honor—The Ohio Society of New York—of expressing their gratitude and deep appreciation of your delightful hospitality this evening.



Mr. Chairman, to this distinguished gathering I would like to preface what I have to say this evening with a word or two expressing my personal gratitude to America and to Newcomen.

During the many years that I have had the great privilege of enjoying the fellowship of the members of this honorable Society of Newcomen, one among many wonderful memories of your

activities stands out; the development of the harmony of friendship and understanding between men, between States, between Nations. It is my firm conviction that Newcomen is bringing to the hearts and minds of men the lessons of that strength which springs from the great traditions of courage, of honor, of kindness, and culture.



As one who has had the good fortune of intimate contact with the United States of America and with the American People during over 30 years and to enjoy their friendship and their ever thoughtful kindness, let me say how happy I am at this present opportunity to have studied something of the background of one of your finest States—the State of Ohio. I have learned much of the fabric of integrity, understanding, and character which were woven into the lives of your leaders—sons of Ohio.

And, so, to the Ohio Society of New York, am I beholden for assigning to this Englishman a welcome task—in tracing, to its roots in Old England, the heritage of which I now speak.



Accordingly, this evening, Newcomen takes another step forward in its creative purpose. In happy recognition, Newcomen proudly places on its roll of honor those splendid citizens of Ohio whose notable achievements for human progress in years gone by are an inspiration to Ohioans of today as well indeed to all of us who did not have the good fortune to be born in Ohio.

I am proud to say that many of the pioneers—men and women—of Ohio, whose names will forever be enshrined in the hearts of men for their beneficent achievements, came of British stock, likewise 6 of the 10 presidents of the U.S.A. provided by Ohio were of British ancestry. And, *Mr. Chairman*, may I here pay tribute to those many men and women of other nations of Northern Europe whose lives also have enriched the State we honor today.

Every State of the Union has good reason to be proud of its own progress in the March of Time, but as an observer of the American scene, it seems clear to me that in this great land—this land of the 20th Century—this land where dwell the hopes of all

men wherever they may be in the free world for a future of strength and freedom, Ohio has a special place right at the very top.

Mr. Chairman, the history of Ohio merits the language of a Churchill to record, for only the genius of a Churchill could express with adequate grace and force the heights to which Ohioans have risen through the years. The Ohio record, encompassing great deeds in science, in engineering, in industry, yes, in truth, in life itself at its best, is an epic of endurance and faith.



But I feel I must tell you at once, my brethren of Newcomen, that, in facing my task this evening, I am not a historian, as you will soon discover. I am not a scientist, nor an expert engineer, nor an industrialist, as will be equally apparent to you. As to the romance of finance, in which sphere Ohio is preeminent, I leave that in the capable hands of the distinguished President of The Ohio Society of New York—that solvent and beloved banker, Francis Beacham Whitlock, and his eminent colleague from Cincinnati, John J. Rowe. Furthermore, although I have been privileged for many years to serve in public life, I am not even a politician. Now, *Sir*, having mentioned certain of my shortcomings, I can confess that I am a humble student of human nature, almost by profession. It has long been my business to watch the reactions of men and women to new ideas, new processes and inventions,—new growths of thoughts and action if you will—and I think you will agree that new circumstances, and new and urgent problems crowd our life today. And so, as a humble student of human nature, I shall do my best this evening to present to you some of the facets of the jewel that is Ohio.



The change from the Old to the New—Man's progress—as recorded by history, is nowhere more marked than in the beautiful and bountiful State of Ohio, where, unlike what is happening in so many parts of the World today, change and progress have always resulted in the betterment of Man's lot, an increase of his

happiness, and a steady forward surge in good living and right thinking. Let us then, for a few minutes, look back over the years and try to find some of the reasons for the glory that is Ohio—a glory that is so splendid a heritage.



Politically, geographically, and economically Ohio always has occupied—and as far as one can see always will occupy—a Number One position in the history of this Country.

She is the most composite State in the Union, for men and women from *all* the States formed her. They were a very mixed lot but they held one great principle in common—the glory of freedom and the hatred of tyranny and slavery. Their unwritten but very clear cut motto was:

*“Leave to live
with no man’s leave
underneath the law.”*

Ohio was the first State of the Union where the Cavalier, the Puritan, and the Quaker stood together, the first State where the sons of Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut formed a people in common. In truth Ohio is the best of many peoples in one State.

The citizens of Ohio, 150 or more years ago, were versatile fellows and believed themselves capable of undertaking any job that came along in politics, in war, or in industry. I am told that not only could an Ohioan of those early days extinguish a horsefly with tobacco juice at 20 feet distance—he also felt qualified to hold any public office from dogcatcher to President—and the present generation of Ohioans have developed the arts of politics and industry to the highest level in the Nation; although I have no information as to their current prowess in the squirting of tobacco juice. I am old enough to remember however in some hotel in the Mid-West on my first visit to this Country in the early days of this Century, the melodic ring of a metal cuspidor when smartly struck by a well-directed squirt from an experienced squirter. I suspect it was in Ohio.

In location Ohio is the heart of the great central area of the U.S.A.—the center of a vast basin—and may be truthfully described as holding the balance between the Eastern and Western areas of America.

However, location—pivotal as it is in the National sense—is but one of Ohio's great assets. The rich environment of her natural resources, the beauty and fertility of her countryside, and the pattern of her many lakes and rivers complete the perfect natural physical picture of the State.

The other day I was perusing the chronicles of an old Traveller, recounting his first impressions—in 1833—of the prospect before his eyes as he looked westward over the Ohio River. He wrote:

“The Ohio is beneath your feet—The clear majestic tide, the fertile islands on its bosom, the bold and towering heights opposite, with the green esplanade of alluvion in front, and the forest-crowned headlands above and below, round which the river sweeps away, to bless and gladden the fruitful regions that drink its limpid waters,—these, with the recollections of deeds done upon its banks—the wild incidents and savage encounters of border story, so immediately contrasted with all the luxuries of civilization that now float securely upon that peaceful current,—these make a moral picture whose colours are laid in the heart, never to be effaced:—no man will ever forget his first view of Ohio.”

The Promised Land—for such was Ohio to thousands of pioneers in the early days—always means a hard road to reach it, and hard and perilous it was for your fearless forebears.

The tale of Ohio is a thrilling, heart-warming tale of human effort from the early days of the 18th Century down to this moment. Indeed it is but the simple truth to say that every year, every generation since 1701—when the then King of England, William III, obtained a grant from the Iroquois—the citizens of Ohio have added abundantly to the knowledge, the comfort, and well-being of Mankind. Ohio has indeed enriched the world.



This then is my Newcomen theme tonight: the lasting strength of Ohio's glorious heritage, rooted in truth and honor and maintained with added lustre by successive generations of human skill, human effort, and human kindness. Kindness is by no means the

least of Ohio's excellencies, or indeed of any race of people who have built up an enduring record of good. As I look back over the years I have lived and worked with many peoples in many lands, I believe that simple human kindness is one of the most beautiful things in the world. I remember the final entry in the journal of an old English Traveller who—100 years ago—a few days before he died, wrote these words: "I have sped far and have seen and known much peoples but never yet have I found a spot unsunned by human kindness." I hope you will forgive me, *Gentlemen*, for quoting the old Traveller. I do so because his verdict so exactly fits my own experience in many lands. I believe you will agree with me that a little more kindness and a little less hate in life today would make for a much better world and solve many of our problems. No matter how hard the struggle, how great the doubts that assail us, the golden thread of kindness can run through the world like a flame of hope shining through the darkness that still envelops such great areas of our life.

Very briefly let us glimpse the earliest days, the pioneer period, the emerging years, in the famous Northwest territory out of which Ohio was born.

France held possession of a great tract in this Northwest, and much more besides—for many years before the British, via Canada, New England, and Virginia, came into the picture. King James I of England as early as 1606 had issued letters patent registering the claims of England to the possession of an area which included what is now Ohio. Three years later, in 1609, King James granted a charter to The London Company embracing a great area west of the Alleghenies and northwest of Ohio. But may I observe that charters without possession counted for little or nothing, then or now, and the French were there first! Under the notorious but glorious Louis XIV, the French kept that wonderful region little better than the splendid desert they found it. The French King's attitude to the development of nature's bounty in the general Ohio region is very clearly revealed by his statement regarding that wonderful man, La Salle, the great French pioneer and explorer: "I am persuaded," said the King, "that the discovery by Sieur de La Salle is very useless and it is necessary hereafter to prevent

similar enterprises which can have no other result than to debauch the people by hope of gain and to diminish the revenue from the beaver."



Nevertheless, intrepid explorers like La Salle who strove for glory in this life, and great missionaries like Marquette who wrought for the life to come, by their enduring efforts laid the foundations of the future of that amazing region that lies between the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes. And these two men, La Salle and Marquette, were typical of many others.

And so the earliest pioneers were Frenchmen, thus accounting for the many French names appearing on the map today. The first formidable foe of the French in the area was not the English but the powerful Iroquois, who, by conquest over other Indian tribes, held control over everything down to the Ohio valley as far as the Tennessee—or the Cherokee River as it was then called—and everything as far North as the Great Lakes.

It was in the Spring of 1671 that the French took firm possession of Sault Ste. Marie and the Lakes Huron and Superior, as well as great areas of the country westward thereto. In 1673, Joliet, the explorer, and Marquette, the missionary, accomplished their famous exploit of reaching the Mississippi and, as they paddled down the Father of Waters, they saw the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the Miami, and the Ohio Rivers. This was the first practicable route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi to be discovered by white men.

I think we can say with accuracy that, up to the end of the 17th Century, the French, by discovery and occupation, had established some claim to the territory of the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. In doing so, however, the French had provoked the strong hostility of the Iroquois and at the same time the English claimed the very same territories as the French through the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia colonial charters under which those colonies were to be expanded westward to the Pacific Ocean!

The whole period from 1700 down to 1763 was one of rivalries and clashes between French and English traders and of resistance

by the Indians to both these intruders. Finally, in 1763, the Treaty of Paris ceded to England all Canada *and* the French possessions from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi; and King George III of England proclaimed the colonial government for the new territory. But another 20 years was required before peace was concluded with Great Britain, in 1783. Meantime it is interesting to note that in 1781 the birth, North of the Ohio, of the first white child, Mary Heckewelder, was recorded. She was the daughter of a Moravian missionary.



In those first days the settlers had recourse to some rather queer cures for childish complaints, as, in the old archives, I read that "whooping cough could be conquered by a bag of live ground bugs hung around the neck or if that is not effective, he could eat the cast off skin of a snake." (In the same document I noted that for diarrhea, or looseness of the belly, the powder of the bones of a skunk taken every hour in small quantities would bring about relief.) When a baby had a fit, a dose of 20 to 40 grains of the scrapings from pewter spoons was administered.



The last two decades of the 18th Century ushered in the era of colonization. Indeed every householder of the East—in New England, Virginia, and Pennsylvania turned his eyes to the new West. So, in 1788, a party of hardy New Englanders—those tough, amazing people who have played so great and worthy a part in the formation of this great Nation—landed at Muskingum and began the actual settlement of the Northwest Territory. They were the real founders of the present State of Ohio. The prize, for which several generations of white pioneers had suffered and fought, was now theirs, but for several years more their possession was disputed by Indian tribes and many bloody encounters took place. Despite the dangers and hardships inseparable from a pioneer life in its penetration of the unknown, by 1812 the population of the State had increased to almost a quarter of a million—a great record for the short span of the pioneer years.

Then followed the first boom days of Ohio. In the 4 years between 1815 and 1819, no fewer than 76 steamers were launched on the Ohio-Mississippi waterway and immense quantities of pork, whiskey, cheese, and flour went down the river to New Orleans. The population had increased from a quarter million to a half million in 10 years.



Morris Birkbeck, the famous traveller, in his "*Notes on a Journey in America*" records that in June 1817: "having crossed the Ohio we have now fairly set our foot on the Land of Promise—The State of Ohio."



But, as always seems to be the case, booms are followed by depressions, and Ohio was no exception. 1819-1820 were years of stern trial for the Ohioans. The lesson was well learned. The decade 1820-1830 saw the building of many canals which enabled farmers to get their bountiful produce to market. And what seems somewhat familiar to our ears today, a system of taxation was inaugurated in Ohio resulting in receipts from taxation far exceeding the calculations of the State Auditor!

From these early days down to the present, Ohio has never ceased her onward march to greatness.

True, she has had her ups and downs, but the ups have so greatly exceeded the downs that today Ohio, with a relatively small area which ranks only 34th in size among the States, stands 4th in the whole Union in all manufacturing. Steel, rubber, tools, machinery, and scores of other industries, added to mining and agriculture, make up one of the best balanced and greatest economic areas of the World.



How has this magnificent achievement come about in Ohio? It is due to the character and energy of her people, who in every succeeding generation from the earliest pioneers to the present day have been foremost in progress—material and spiritual. From

what source did the strength of Ohio flow with such constancy? Let us go back a few centuries to that source.

We shall find that our ancestors—yours and mine—the Anglo-Saxons—through many centuries slowly and painfully groped their way toward the freedom we possess and prize today. Those ancestors of ours fought and failed, and fought again, to build solid foundations for a structure on which human liberty could stand firmly and give to men the security and protection necessary to insure peaceful living.

It was a struggle through which and by which the Anglo-Saxons painfully learned the necessity of liberty and how to win and hold it.

Without that hard won knowledge, as a solid foundation beneath them, the early American Colonies would have blundered hopelessly in their fight for independence and freedom.



The Britisher's understanding of liberty had been woven into his being by the struggle through the centuries, and I feel I can say with truth that liberty was the most precious possession brought to America by the first English Colonists; and it thrived lustily in the hard frontier life of a people forced to develop resourcefulness and self-reliance to wrest a bare living from a wild and dangerous country.

It is not claiming too much to ascribe to the glorious heritage of Ohio—from the generations of struggle waged in England,—the speed with which Americans consolidated their ideas of liberty and fought to maintain their freedom. The political liberty won by America is founded upon the liberties fought for by Englishmen in England from the time of the Norman Conquest.



Mr. Chairman, I propose to trace the *source* of Ohio's great heritage through the British ancestry of three great men, each very different, one from the other, whose lives had so great an influence on Ohio and indeed on the whole of America.

Over seven centuries ago, that great Document, Magna Carta, was extracted from a reluctant English King. It is the great symbol of reverence to all who, to whatever nation they belong, believe that the fight for freedom is eternal. Among its many wise and humane provisions is that unique command "To no man will we deny justice."

And it is here through Magna Carta itself that I present to you tonight the *first* of my illustrations of the source of Ohio's heritage.



A most interesting—perhaps an unexpected link—between Magna Carta and the history of the United States of America—and particularly of Ohio—is provided by the ancestry of George Washington—the beloved Father of his Country, whose name will forever be revered in all our hearts—showing as it does Washington's descent from King John and from no fewer than 9 of the 25 Barons who signed Magna Carta. George Washington as a young man on his famous expeditions into Ohio carried with him in his work, in his decisions and in his life those eternal principles of liberty, freedom, and justice embodied in Magna Carta that have so freely flowered ever since, and particularly so in Ohio.



You may wonder why I have taken George Washington as one of my illustrations for our discussion this evening. I will tell you. Washington at the start of his great career some 200 years ago was one of the very first to grasp the significance of the Ohio Valley as a "Rising Empire," to use *his own* words.

Gentlemen, Ohio is now the heart of this great Nation, rich in material wealth and richer still in the history of American Democracy in its true sense. Ohio is the living proof of Washington's prophetic vision.



The home of Washington's ancestors was located in one of the most beautiful Shires of England, Northamptonshire, where hill

and vale, woodland and stream, noble churches and venerable halls abound.

As far as I have been able to discover from available records, George Washington's British ancestry goes farther back into the past than any other American! His whole life was in truth devoted to maintaining unsullied the glorious heritage from his British forebears. He carried to you, *Men of Ohio*, in his expeditions to your State the lovely testament of truth and honor born of the centuries of struggle in Britain.

It was from Northamptonshire that many of the early stalwart Puritans came. It is a delectable land, this Shire of Northampton, only a few miles from Shakespeare's birthplace and Oxford's ancient university. A land where sweetness and courage were nurtured in the family of that older Washington whose great grandson, your first President, brought those magnificent qualities into the life of this Nation.

That is my *first* example of the heritage of Ohio from Britain.



I seek your permission, *Mr. Chairman*, at this time, to present to the President of The Ohio Society of New York a facsimile of the original Magna Carta with its English translation—and I hope he will think it appropriate to have it placed on the premises of The Ohio Society of New York.



My next example of Ohio's heritage from the Isles over the Seas was born in a two-room cabin in Point Pleasant, Ohio—Ulysses Simpson Grant—who was descended from a hardy Scotsman, Matthew Grant, son of the ancient Scottish clan of Grant of Invernessshire whose family motto was "*Stand Fast.*" Matthew Grant landed in Massachusetts in 1630. Scotland, through the centuries, has produced many very great men whose descendants have gone forth to the ends of the earth and by their tenacity and fortitude, their probity and skill have enriched every land in which they dwelt and worked. Courage has always been an outstanding quality of the Scots people—a courage all the greater because so

much of it comes from the humble homes of that stern land. As I recently studied the life of General Grant—his origin, his struggles, his victories—I recalled the famous words of that great Scots author, Sir James Barrie. Barrie, as Rector of St. Andrew's University in Scotland, some years ago, was making his annual address to the undergraduates—young men and young women. He said to them: "You think there are four universities in Scotland. You are wrong—there are five, and the fifth is the poor proud home you came out of." Barrie's words to those undergraduates apply with truth to those early pioneers of Ohio, many of whom sprang from humble but proud homes in the British Isles, and others, who later came from similar homes in New England and other Eastern areas of the United States.

Such a man was Ulysses Grant, son of humble but fine parents, both typical of Scots virtues. His mother was an undemonstrative deeply religious woman, possessed of great common sense and sound judgment. His father, hardworking, shrewd and thrifty who, himself untaught, earnestly desired for his children the education and opportunities that had been denied him.

Young Ulysses, like most silent people, had a great affection for and understanding of dumb animals, especially horses.

At 7 years old, he hauled wood with a team, and, at 11, he was plowing.

In his early years he developed those fine qualities which marked him throughout his life—fearlessness, self-reliance, determination, and resourcefulness. He never killed wild life for sport. He was modest and reticent. This was the youthful foundation of that future great General of the Armies of the United States. His brilliant military career—the details of which are well-known to you all—reached its zenith in his flawless direction at the taking of Vicksburg in 1863 and, finally, in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, in 1865.

Let us today give thanks that the genius of a simple honest son of Ohio successfully terminated a conflict that was tearing at the stability of this great Country. Grant was the instrument of human genius that welded together a people, now become the greatest

force, moral and material, in the World. Ohio may well be proud of her great son, Ulysses Grant, who brought you the heritage of a courage that had its birth in the wild rough land of Scotland, that lovely land of moor and heather, of brave hearts and great moral force.



My third and last example, *Mr. Chairman*, of one through whom the heritage of Ohio has come unsullied through the years is Myron Timothy Herrick.

Like Grant he was born in a log cabin on his father's Ohio farm. Herrick was directly descended from Henerie Herricke who emigrated from England to Massachusetts and who was a founder of the First Church in Salem, in 1629. Throughout his long and brilliant career, Myron Herrick as lawyer, banker, and diplomat served his State and his Country with great distinction. His term as Governor of Ohio was marked by his skill in directing the financial affairs of the State in sound policies.

The climax of his notable career was reached in his two memorable missions as American Ambassador to France where, first in the early years of World War I, and again for 7 years from 1921, his remarkable abilities in international financial matters and his simple and brave fidelity established him as a dramatic figure and a symbol of the finest type of American good-will in lands on the other side of the Atlantic.

He died in harness, at the American Embassy in Paris, faithful and fearless in his task to his last day.

A French Warship bore his body in honor to the shores of his native land, on his journey to his final resting place, his home in Cleveland, Ohio.

Here again, we see in Herrick's life and work the great heritage burgeoning and flowering through the years all the way from a little country home in England to the broad wealth of Ohio, and transmitted in all its strength and beauty back again to the old world in France.

Gentlemen, I have referred this evening to only three of the standard bearers of Ohio's sacred heritage. Those three are but examples of the many thousands of Ohio's sons and daughters who have carried the bright torch of courage and honor through successive generations, and always have passed it on to the next generation with a still stronger and brighter flame.



Gentlemen of Ohio, your forefathers left you as their final testament far more than the great natural wealth of your State, far more than your great industries, far more than economic opportunity. Your heritage is too large and splendid to be measured in money or goods, for it is the limitless spirit of your forebears, their wisdom, their courage. And you cannot record this priceless inheritance of yours at any Registry Office. You possess these gems of the spirit only so long as you practise them in your lives and pass them on to your sons even brighter than when you received them.



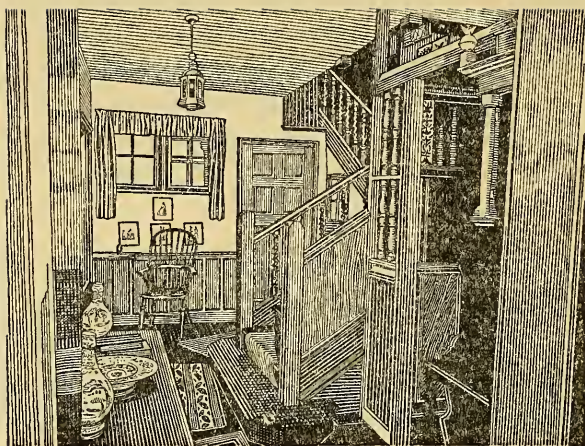
The world cannot deprive a man of his rectitude, the nobility of his soul or his belief in Almighty God; nor can the world give these riches to a man. Only within himself can he find them, these fragrant flowers of life.



A study of Ohio's history and a knowledge of Ohio today makes crystal clear to me that the Heritage, which is Ohio's glory, shewed her sons the way to find these treasures and how to keep them shining. Ohio has indeed given splendor to History.

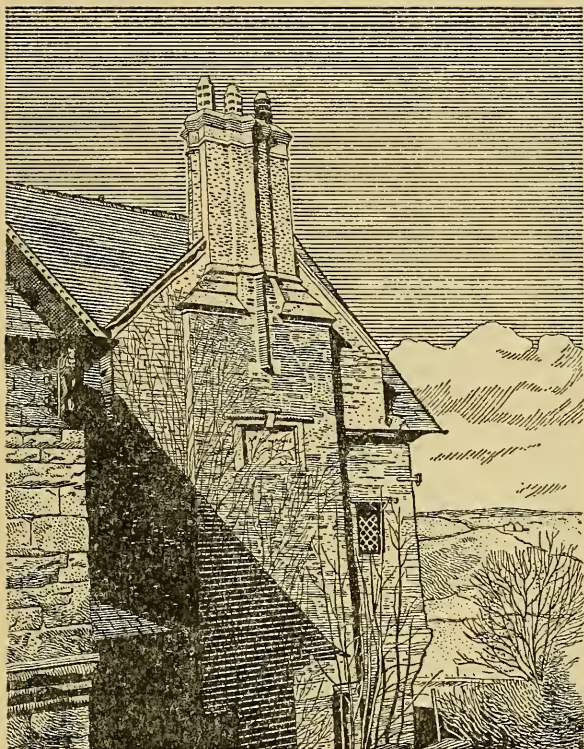
THE END

"Actorum Memores simul affectamus Agenda!"



THIS NEWCOMEN ADDRESS, *dealing with the lives and times and contributions of Ohio's Sons and the Heritage they have given to America*, was delivered at a National Newcomen Dinner of The Newcomen Society of England, held at New York, N.Y., U.S.A., on March 20, 1952. SIR LOUIS BEALE, *the guest speaker*, was introduced by FRANCIS BEACHAM WHITLOCK, Joint Honorary Corresponding Secretary for U.S.A., in The Newcomen Society. The dinner was presided over by the SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NORTH AMERICA, in this *international Society whose headquarters are at London.*





“As one who has had the good fortune of intimate contact with the United States of America and with the American People during over 30 years and to enjoy their friendship and their ever thoughtful kindness, let me say how happy I am at this present opportunity to have studied something of the background of one of your finest States—the State of Ohio. I have learned much of the fabric of integrity, understanding, and character of which were woven the lives of your leaders—sons of Ohio.

“And, so, to The Ohio Society of New York, am I beholden for assigning to this Englishman a welcome task—in tracing, to its roots in Old England, the heritage of which I now speak.”

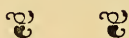
—SIR LOUIS BEALE

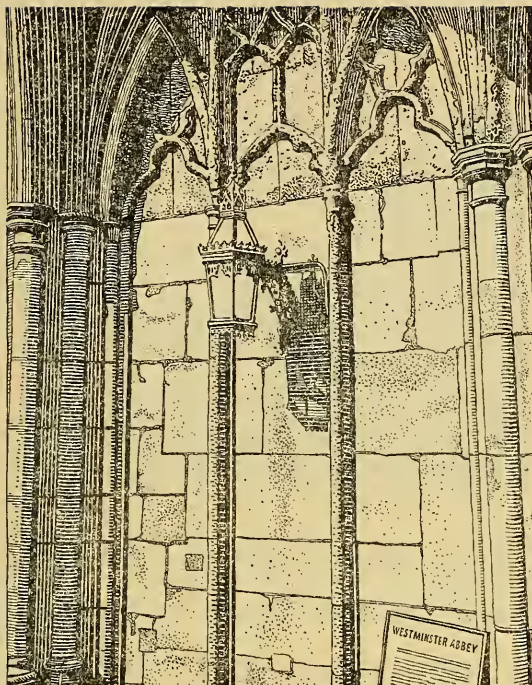




“This evening, Newcomen takes another step forward in its creative purpose. In happy recognition, Newcomen proudly places on its roll of honor those splendid citizens of Ohio whose notable achievements for human progress, in years gone by, are an inspiration to Ohioans of today.”

—SIR LOUIS BEALE



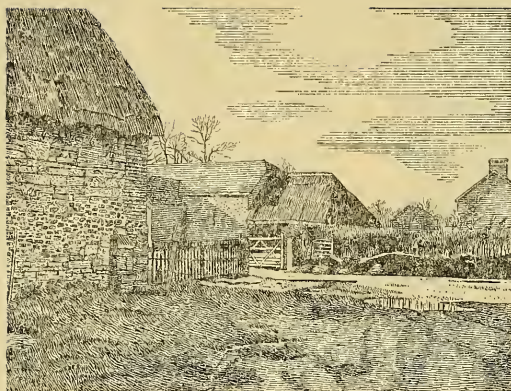


“The world cannot deprive a man of his rectitude, the nobility of his soul, or his belief in Almighty God; nor can the world give these riches to a man. Only within himself can he find them, these fragrant flowers of life.

“A study of Ohio’s history and a knowledge of Ohio today makes crystal clear to me that the Heritage, which is Ohio’s glory, shewed her sons the way to find these treasures and how to keep them shining. Ohio has indeed given splendor to History.”

—SIR LOUIS BEALE





AMERICAN NEWCOMEN, *interested always in the history of geographical divisions and communities and in the lives and times of leaders whose work has contributed conspicuously to Material Civilization, takes satisfaction in this delightful and very human Newcomen manuscript. It is a brilliant narrative centered in the State of Ohio—its history, its background, and its traditions—as shown in the colorful and dramatic lives of Ohio's illustrious sons. It is a narrative rich in inspiration for America!*





THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY OF ENGLAND IN NORTH AMERICA

BROADLY, *this British Society has as its purposes: to increase an appreciation of American-British traditions and ideals in the Arts and Sciences, especially in that bond of sympathy for the cultural and spiritual forces which are common to the two countries; and, secondly, to serve as another link in the intimately friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States of America.*

The Newcomen Society centers its work in the history of Material Civilization, the history of: Industry, Invention, Engineering, Transportation, the Utilities, Communication, Mining, Agriculture, Finance, Banking, Economics, Education, and the Law—these and correlated historical fields. In short, the background of those factors which have contributed or are contributing to the progress of Mankind.

The best of British traditions, British scholarship, and British ideals stand back of this honorary society, whose headquarters are at London. Its name perpetuates the life and work of Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729), the British pioneer, whose valuable contributions in improvements to the newly invented Steam Engine brought him lasting fame in the field of the Mechanic Arts. The Newcomen Engines, whose period of use was from 1712 to 1775, paved a way for the Industrial Revolution. Newcomen's inventive genius preceded by more than 50 years the brilliant work in Steam by the world-famous James Watt.





*"The roads you travel so briskly
lead out of dim antiquity,
and you study the past chiefly because
of its bearing on the living present
and its promise for the future."*

—LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD,
K.C.M.G., D.S.M., LL.D., U.S. ARMY (RET.)

(1866-1947)

*Late American Member of Council at London
The Newcomen Society of England*





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